Per Year
One Dollar

January, 1919

Per Copy
Ten Cents

Printed in March, with April Suggestions

Rose Show

California Building
Balboa Park

Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27

GET READY!

SECURITY BANK
COMMERCIAL
SAVINGS
THE MILLION DOLLAR SCALES
1882
SAN DIEGO

Corner of Fifth and E Sts.

4% Interest on Term Savings
Safety Deposit Boxes, $2.00 per year
Foreign Exchange
Mexican Money Bought and Sold

W. S. Dorland, President
Sam Ferry Smith, Vice-President
O. E. Darnall, Cashier

Merchants National Bank

Granger Block, Cor. Fifth and Broadway

Capital	Originally Paid in	$100,000.00
	Increased from Earnings	$150,000,00
		$250,000.00
Surplus (All earned)		$500,000.00

FOR a period of *twenty-four years* this bank has transacted a strictly commercial banking business, and has declined to pay interest on deposits in any form. This conservative policy has enabled it to build up a ***Surplus Fund*** for the protection of its depositors larger than any other banking institution in the City of San Diego.

Your Account (Subject to Check) is Invited

Electric Porch Lighting
Is Economical Protection

Lighting up the front porch steps and walks will prevent many a misstep in the dark.

It welcomes visiting friends and reassures the householder when he returns after a few hours' absence.

It is the best burglar insurance you can buy.

The reduced rates for electric light make the monthly cost range from 30c to 55c for 25 Watt Mazda Lamp.

Porch lighting is an evidence of community spirit
Try it as an experiment

San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company
935 Sixth Street
Home 4119 *Sunset Main 64*

The
FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers
Floral Designs

Miss Rainford *1115 Fourth St.*

The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 10 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY, 1919 (Mailed in March) No. 7

ATTRACTING MONEY

MOVING within the bowels of San Diego, perhaps only at present fermenting within the vermiform appendix, is a due appreciation of her ultimate destiny and we are aware that most people will think we should add this is merely our personal opinion, for it has to do with a San Diego Beautiful and not much more smoky than it is today.

The Geraniums have not said it nor has it anything to do with the coming municipal election though that will also no doubt give us its flowers of rhetoric and badinage, but MONEY, BIG MONEY, Yes VERY BIG MONEY has spoken and it says, "I can multiply myself where I grew, for such purposes I am well fixed at home, but I want to enjoy myself by spending. I want to build for myself a home as unlike my office as possible in a land that is different; a land of sunshine, beautiful scenery, and unobtrusive climate, and there I wish to exercise my most expensive autos over concrete boulevards displaying a variety of hill and plain, seascape and mountain. San Diego has everything but the roads, build these and the effulgence of my presence shall be yours."

This is no mere conjecture. One who grew corpulently wealthy because hair will grow on the human face; another who built many auto trucks but rides in a limousine, etc., etc., love the place where we live but are not enthusiastic over what we have done to it, or not done.

Therefore because wealth in sheaves has come and gone to build up places north of us with only near climates and scenery, the commercial future of San Diego is being seen by more and more of its citizens in becoming the Playground of North America.

There has appeared in the press a scheme for concreting Point Loma as the most desirable of all the Bay residence sections with a viaduct leading the main boulevard over the railroad tracks, an idea put forward long ago by Henry Lord Gay the architect, and at the first blush the dwellers on Point Loma were extremely suspicious of another scheme to tax them for overlooking the Bay and the City for they have learned by long suffering that though a cat may look at a king a Point Lomarite may not look at San Diego without paying for it. Probably much suspicion is still abroad, but no doubt the promoters of the idea will be able to show value to be received for assessments to be endured and if they cannot they had better spare their pains.

This is only a beginning, and perhaps the least important, of some real roads throughout the county. You will hear all the details, many more details than can ever go in the specifications, but the idea is to link up present completed sections so as to have a tour through the county. In some strange way we hear of these boulevards in connection with the completion of that railroad over to Imperial, a sort of laurel wreath wherewith to crown it, but why chain it to a project so unfortunately prolonged in the doing, though we have seen a man who went over the ground and says there are but a half dozen miles to do. There is no doubt about the need of these boulevards, they would be worthwhile if only we and our children and theirs ever rode over them. They definitely add more than their cost to our values whether they come under the head of business, art, or amusement, and we should want them for ourselves irrespective of their being good bait for money-bags.

We must not be supposed to harbor any sort of improper feeling towards the man with money to spend. If we have any readers now who have read us for long

in the past, they will know that we have always specified this class as the peculiar meat of San Diego, because it could offer it so much in return, perhaps more than any place in the world. We have always contended that it was good and legitimate business to trade in climate and scenery and now we are proposing to dress our counters with these real roads. There is no question that sooner or later the home builder and San Diego must meet, but we can help the process. The gravest danger lies in the chances that the rumor of a well-to-do homeseeker having purchased a ticket might start a boom in real estate; a tragedy like a fire, for it leaves things so flat when it dies out as it surely will. Why not have a homeseekers' protective association to insure a square deal? If you come to that why not offer free sites to home builders? Enough of them beat a factory that shuts down after a year or so. If the city could give away its Pueblo lands to real settlers it would get a lot more in taxes out of them than it ever will in farming or leasing them. Let us make a business of being so kind to a prospective home builder that he will have to stay with us. Don't let him suspect we want to make anything out of him, at least till he can't get away.

News Items from the United States Department of Agriculture

Wisconsin Digs Out the Barberry

Nine of the twelve infested areas in Wisconsin have been freed of the common barberry, the ornamental shrub which harbors the black rust of wheat and other small grains. In a few years it is expected that the entire state will be clean of infection. Early settlers in Wisconsin introduced the barberry, the fruit being used in wine and jelly making. Their children and children's children are now working assiduously to eradicate it because it menaces food production. The Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association has hired laborers to dig out over 25,000 barberry seedlings from its driveways. Both urban and country dwellers have vigorously battled the barberry during the last year.

In some instances bushes have been detroyed which has previously persisted in certain locations for over half a century. Birds have spread the barberry seed to neighboring farms and woodlands from infected premises. The campaign for barberry eradication was not begun any too soon, in the opinion of State and Federal specialists, as it is believed that in a few years more the expense of ridding the State of the pest would have been almost prohibitive.

To Learn Value of Cactus

One of the most complete collections of prickly pear cactus species ever assembled has been gathered for testing at the plant introduction gardens of the United States Department of Agriculture at Chico, Cal. The collection consists of about 2,500 forms and varieties, which are being studied to determine their use. Many species are of value for ornamental purposes, others furnish food for man, while probably the most important use, economically, is as forage for stock in arid sections. Spineless forms, of which there are about 30 now growing in the gardens, are suitable for this purpose. For five years in the past about 20 tons of spineless forms per annum have been distributed to applicants in the warmer sections of the country. Distributions have now been discontinued, as the plants are well established in the trade.

Department Aids Citrus Fruit Growers

The occurrence of mottle-leaf in California citrus orchards is an indication by the plant that the soil in which it is growing lacks some element of plant food. The investigations of the specialists of the Department of Agriculture have revealed the fact that this condition is more frequently a result of lack of humus in the soil than of any other single soil ingredient. As a result of these investigations, much interest has been aroused among growers in regard to the question of the humus content of the soils in citrus orchards, and many growers are using every practicable means at their disposal to increase the amount of decaying organic matter in the soil by the use of manures and cover crops. The department specialists have also conducted soil moisture measurements in citrus groves to determine the distribution and dissipation of water following irrigations and have studied the changes in plant behavior caused by varying amounts of available moisture in the soil during the intervals between irrigations. It was found that frequently all the water available for plant growth was removed from the soil before the next irrigation was made. The determination of this fact has resulted in a more frequent application of water to orange groves on certain soils by many growers.

Why a Plant Quarantine?

AT this season of the year both ornamental plants and trees and fruit trees are being ordered from different nurseries, both within and without this State. Now and again the would-be purchaser finds himself subjected to inconvenience and sometimes to expense, when he encounters certain quarantines which happen to affect the particular plants or trees which he is importing to his locality. Sometimes the reason for such quarantine is not altogether apparent to him and if the inspector happens to be busy at the time perhaps he does not go very much into detail, more than to say that the plants cannot be admitted or if admitted are subject to certain restrictions. Plant quarantines are established just as our public health quarantines, presumably on basis of "greatest good to the greatest number", and if the quarantines had been as rigid years ago as now, not only California but the entire United States would presumably not be suffering from as many plant pests as are now present to discourage plant lovers and commercial growers, and to cause the enormous economic waste which many of them occasion.

If the State of Florida, for example, had had a few years ago as efficacious and comprehensive a plant inspection and quarantine service as it now has it might have been spared the loss of something over 3,000,000 citrus trees of which over 10% were full grown bearing orchard trees. This is the toll which **one pest,** namely a bacterial disease, Citrus Canker, has taken from the citrus industry from this one state alone. It is to prevent the repetition of this sort of thing in California, and because citrus canker is known to exist in other states than Florida, that an absolute quarantine, which includes all states except Arizona, is in effect against all species and varieties of citrus trees, their fruits, cuttings, etc., excepting only seeds which may be admitted under certain restrictions.

The history of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in countries where it is known to exist furnishes another horrible example of what might be if prohibitive quarantines were not maintained to prevent the introduction of this injurious insect. Once introduced it has never been eradicated from any locality, and absolutely ruins the fruit it attacks. The nature of the injury is similar to the work of the Codlin moth on apple and pear fruits, but is much more highly injurious and practically impossible to control. The Mediterranean Fruit Fly works upon a variety of host plants: oranges, guavas, limes, loquats, figs, papayas, mangos, the edible Eugenia and others, and therefore the United States Government, through the Federal Horticultural Board, maintains a quarantine against the fruits of these known hosts from the Hawaiian Islands, and elsewhere where the pest is known to exist.

Similarly inter-state quarantines are maintained against shipments of peach trees from almost all of the states east of the Mississippi because of the dreaded Peach Yellows disease, also against shipments of all five-leaf pines, currants and gooseberries from all states east of the Mississippi because of the danger of importing White Pine Blister Rust. Currants and gooseberries are included in the quarantine as furnishing a supplemental host for this disease, upon which it passes one stage of its existence.

Certain Southern States, about half of the number, are quarantined, as a protection against importation of Citrus White Fly, and so the list might be lengthened to include a considerable number of other insect diseases and rodent pests against which this state and country feel the need of protection.

It is a startling but absolutely truthful statement that if any one of these pests were allowed to become established the cost of eradication, if it were possible, would more than pay the present cost of inspection service and other protective measures against all the other known pests combined.

In ordering plants or trees from the East or the South it is a safer plan to communicate first with the undersigned or with the State Quarantine Officer at the Municipal Pier, to determine whether or not the plants or trees desired are admissible under the State and Federal Law. It frequently happens that, in cases for instance of ornamental shrubs, there is a quarantine against, on account of Citrus White Fly, for example, but it might be possible to substitute a non-host plant, which would give the desired effect and against which no quarantine exists.

G. R. GORTON,
County Horticultural Commissioner.

Winter Flowering Eucalypts

By FIDELLA G. WODCOCK

OF the winter bloomers that thrive best near the coast, the iron-barks may be seen on the dry slopes of the canyon sides while other ardent bloomers are enjoying a short rest. The cariety of Eucalyptus sideroxylon-rosea takes the lead, its roughly furrowed bark, drooping gray-green leaves, and rosy pink blossoms having a far more ornamental effect than the type Eucalyptus sideroxylon, whose stamens are white or creamy yellow; often in moist places the bark scales, leaving the trunk a rusty shade of brown. Neither of these trees branch at the base, as does E. leucoxylon, the white ironbark, of similar character. So much alike are the two species that formerly sideroxylon was regarded as a form of the white ironback. But E. leucoxylon is more interesting in shape, branches close to the ground and in coloring has richer, deeper shades in all its parts, the bark especially, a delicate pale gray-white, flaking at intervals, leaving the body of the tree a smooth surface of mingled red and gray. For landscape effect on steep canyon sides these forms are unsurpassed, beginning to flower early in December and lasting until the latest spring wild flowers in May have faded.

In the lemon belt of Southern California and elsewhere that lemons will grow, the large flowered red gum, E. ficifolia, does its best, varying from deep red through different rosy tints and sometimes, but rarely has a white flower. All the year around its heavy fruits hang on the tree that never attains a very large size and like E. robusta, the swamp mahogany, is brittle at the top and has a tendency to split. As an avenue tree E. robusta is desirable on account of its densely handsome foliage. The trunk though rough and furrowed is ornamental, for when the tree breaks at the top it can be cut back, inducing stump sprouting and its juvenile leaves are quite brilliant. In this respect it compares favorably with the sugar gum, E. corynocalyx, perhaps the favorite roadside tree of the dry country, a lightsome, graceful, stringy bark, desirable for large plantings in the open country or exposed mountain slopes where it grows well, but better in the alluvial washes. There is a wide range of opportunity for varieties in the sugar gum.

With it grows another kind of red gum, E. rostrata, inconspicuous as an ornamental, but its leaves long and sickle-shaped yield the largest production of medicinal oil of any of the gums next to the common blue gum, E. globulus. Both surfaces of the leaves of these trees are alike and the girth of the trunk gives a larger diameter than many others. The blue gum for most utilities is serviceable everywhere in the subtropics, both to relieve malarial conditions and to dry out heavy soils, but in saline flats of the south the red gum is of more commercial importance as it withstands drought. Very similar in character, but rather more symmetrical is the forest gray gum, E. tereticoruis, in appearance like E. rostrata. The fruits of both are comparatively small, noticeable from the sharp pointed beak on the lid while the plant is in bud, and from the raised valves smooth and rounded in fruit.

A score of handsome decorative forms ever changeable like E. polyanthemas, so often disguised with its mealy white covering turning to a dull green when the flowers shed their pollen masses. For bees this is one of the best of the round leaved species. But speaking of bees—the most handsome of the mahoganies, E. resinifera has recently become distinguished by its offspring that has not yet been christened. Though of Australian pedigree the young tree has burst its bonds and become a true Californian. From the view point of honest fact and the want of a name it should be called Eucalyptus Americana, capital A, since it is unknown to other lands. It really is worthy of note, the Marston eucalypt, being first brought out by Mr. George W. Marston, who planted a seedling obtained from the original tree near the boundary line of Balboa Park next his own grounds. At some time in its blooming period the swaying branches of E. citriodora, the lemon-scented gum have shed their pollen masses on the juvenile tree and sought out by the bees, they got busy and did the rest—cross-fertilized E. resinifera junior. Certainly in its crisp, curling leaves and bright buds E. Americana has features of its own not seen in the parent tree. Being a heavy bloomer, while young its lower branches are near the ground and it may be seen illuminated from top to bottom with bright colors when but four feet high, lasting through the coldest of the winter season. Nature's workers are never idle so long as there is enough to work with and we may yet have eucalypts of our own that will endure varying conditions.

ROSE SHOW
April 26 and 27

How to Make a Lawn

By F. A. BODE

The time to make a lawn should be the first thing to be decided. It is possible to seed in this locality practically the year around, with the possible exception of the second or third hottest summer months, but there is also a time that is most favorable to this operation and that time is around March and April.

A lawn should never be made in a hurry, as it is then generally badly done. The place to be seeded should be dug at least two months ahead. A 3-inch layer of manure should be dug in, but only about 6 inches deep, as otherwise the manure would be beyond the reach of the grass roots at the beginning of their growth, when it is mostly needed. After the spading is done and all stones have been removed the lawn should be raked to its proper levels and then rolled. A thorough watering twice a week will soon bring the weeds up, which, of course, have to be hoed down. The soil will now be fairly clean of weeds and should be raked over again, taking care that all depressions and settling of the ground be raked to the proper level. Kentucky blue grass or white dutch clover, or a mixture of both is best for this section. The seed should now be sown on the raked surface, choosing, if possible, a calm day (before 9 a. m. is most always calm) otherwise the seed will blow around and will not be even. By using pegs and line, laying the ground out in three or four foot strips and dividing the seed in as many even portions as there are strips, an even seeding will result. About 1 pound to 100 square feet is the right proportion for a close lawn, where quick results are expected. The seed must them be ranked in, taking care not to cover the seed more than ¼ inch. This can be accomplished by raking lightly one way first and then going over the ground the other way, so as to cross the first rake marks. The bed should then be rolled and cross rolled, or in small places tamped. It is not necessary to worry about covering all the seed as that is impossible. A light mulch about ¼ inch thick should then be applied. Saw dust, etc., are sometimes used and will answer if better mulch cannot be had, but a mixture of screened soil and well-rotted old manure is by far the best, as it acts both as mulch and fertilizer. The watering should now be done very carefully, using a rose on the hose and never remaining on one place too long, as this would cause the mulch to wash and the lawn comes up uneven. After the new lawn gets about 1-1½ inch high it should be mowed, using a sharp mower set up rather high. Mowing should be regularly attended to from now on, with a good rolling about every second tme it is mowed. The rolling will tend to spread the grass plant and also promote root growth, making a closer and more even lawn. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that all weeds must be pulled out, which is best done with a weed puller, a small tool that can be purchased at any seed store. After the lawn is fairly established a good top dressing of lawn mulch or a light application of blood and bone meal can be used with good result. Should it be found that only fresh manure can be had, it should be put on 1 to 2 inches thick and watered down and raked off the next day before it has cooked the grass or caused a yellow color. This article applies to places that are fairly level and not too large. Drainage must be provided, where the lawn forms hollows and in an expansive lawn an automatic sprinkling plant is necessary.

The matter of drainage is a rather lengthy subject so only brief mention shall be made here. Local conditions have to decide which system can best be used. Where it is possible to drain into a sewer or a canyon, tile pipes are best used. They are generally laid in rows 18 inches deep, 10 to 15 feet apart; 2 to 3 inch pipes are used for the rows leading into a main of 4 inch pipes which in turn goes into the sewer, canyon or a similar outlet. In the case of smaller areas, especially hollows below sewer level, the shaft or boring system must be employed. A shaft 4 to 5 feet square is sunk at the lowest place, until a strata of gravel or sand is reached. The shaft is then filled with old pots, cans, stones, bricks, etc, until about 1 foot to the top, where the shaft is boarded over, then filled with soil and lawn seeded on top. If necessary tile pipes can be used to drain the surrounding area into this shaft. The system of boring is about the same as the shaft and is used for small areas or where it is necessary to go to a considerable depth. The boring is not refilled but can be covered near the top and seeded over.

The matter of sprinkling systems is better taken up with experts, as many local conditions, such as pressure, volume of water, level or hillsides, etc., have to be taken into consideration.

ROSE SHOW
April 26 and 27

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

ONE of my readers telephoned me shortly after the last Garden came out and said, "I read that article of yours and just rolled on the lounge," and then the Hello autocrat cut us off and I am still in doubt as to whether the emotion that caused the rolling was pleasant or otherwise, but perhaps I should be grateful that this was the only comment. Shortly after writing that last about our children and our educating of them being from the standpoint of what we grown-ups think theirs ought to be, I received one of those insults to a free citizen and tax payer, a package of vegetable seeds from the government, by courtesy, I suppose, of my Congressman, and its receipt was concomitant with the presence of my small daughter, which suggested a means of getting rid of the offense and in a pleasing manner, so I gave the package to her unopened. I trust that the sequel will excuse this trifling personal relation. Ten minutes afterwards I encountered my lady armed with a spade and rake and supported by a junior and neighboring boy hurrying most purposefully somewhere and the wisdom of my gift seemed as doubtful as that of the government in the first place, so I said, "Where do you intend to plant?" and the answer named what I deemed an impossible location. A second choice was no better and to cut this short let me say that on a whole ten acres there did not seem to be a few square feet where a child could have a garden just as she wanted it. She had numerous choices, so had I, but we could not draw a pair. That seed is not planted. It never will be. The child has forgotten the incident, but I am not quite comfortable over my part in the matter. I deliberately brought to nought the energy expressed by that cavalcade setting forth with spade and rake and seed to do things to the earth in the spring of the year, and it has caused all sorts of funny notions to simmer in my mind. I got out my Bible and read in the second chapter that the "Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it" and the only restriction placed on the man was that he should not eat of the fruit of one tree. Of course modern thought has practically removed the Garden of Eden out of the atmosphere of a Garden magazine, but that is all of a piece with this general interference with any primal garden notion and I want to speculate a little on the matter as if Adam was the first child and Eden the first garden. The account warrants one in considering that God planted the garden purposely for Adam, but there is not or I have never seen any plan of the garden, however it was both flower and kitchen and was irrigated. Every kind of tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food was in this garden and yet if its existence were only a few thousand years back as men said less than a hundred years ago it would hardly have had a single specimen that is in our orchard or garden today unless it were improved out of all knowledge. We cannot visualize the Garden of Eden in which God walked with Adam and yet I am sure it would be intensely interesting to get some children, of say ten years, who had not yet learned that symbols and allegories are specific forms of language to disguise thoughts, if there be such in these days of quick growth, and read them that second chapter in Genesis and then have them plot the Garden of Eden. My chief thought has been, "did God detail to Adam the technique for dressing and keeping the Garden, or having made it for Adam did he leave him to enjoy it with that one restriction?" I am still at the child problem and I think God said, "I have made the garden for Adam, not Adam for the garden, and having implanted in him the love for it I leave them together. I wish I had let my girl put those darned government seed in anywhere she selected, for I realize the root of my objection was a lack of faith in her judgment. What do I know about the planting of HER garden of Eden? I am still reading that book about children and play and it is so absorbing that I am compelled to give you its title, "PLAY IN EDUCATION," by LEE.

I have not finished with the Garden of Eden, just imagine the bliss of a garden planned and tended that had neither to consider how it looked from the road or what the passers-by would think of it. Do you suppose that Adam and Eve differed as to what to plant or where to plant it? At any rate there could hardly have been any color restrictions to match Eve's costumes and when you come to think of it there was no call for costumes where there was no society. It is worth thinking about that our first parents could walk with God naked and unashamed till they began to notice how they looked. I often speculate about the fence round the Garden of Eden with its gate through which the clothed and ashamed couple were evicted. Was it to fence out or fence in something and what was that something? You try this problem for I have no solution; in fact I don't believe in that fence at all. God does not

build fences nor boundary lines as the crow flies between states and countries and I expect some one of those who have tinkered at the Bible to make a Sheol of Hell and improve its moral tone put that fence in. Do you know it must have been a funny kind of gardening Adam did. He had no weather glass to tap on rising, (I had almost forgotten and said "dressing") and remark with emphasis, "Why can't you go down and give us a rain?" and no morning paper to juggle the moisture record into normals, means and deficiencies and there is no mention of hose, rakes or other implements, but then perhaps he could pull weeds with his hands and feet at the same time. Lots of times in my mind's eye I have seen Adam come home in the heat of the day to cool off and heard Eve say, "Why don't you keep it clean round our residence instead of wandering off in search of weeds?" and then I would realize there was no residence and both the man and the woman just lived wherever they happened to be and perhaps in those days there were no weeds. Oh it's a fine space for imagination and I am not going to give up the Garden of Eden whatever the scientist says, and I cannot keep house without Adam and Eve. When the plumbing goes wrong and the roof leaks and I need new clothes and the tax collector whets his knife to cut my throat and all the other abominable complications of twentieth century life oppress me to the point of insanity, I retreat within and visit with my first parents who had no precedents to dictate, no fashion to follow, no position to support, only one restriction not to eat a fruit out of season, and I am comforted, for a certain philosophy postulates that man is merely journeying out to return to his starting point, so my ticket on its last coupon reads "pass the bearer into the Garden of Eden."

You folks who dream by mete and measure, whose imaginings are merely extensions of what is, perhaps of what you have done, you will think me crazy. I hope you will, I want to be out of the class of those who see themselves approaching God's throne IN A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES with the latest in visiting cards in their hand, for I know God gives every child the wonderful gift of real imagination and from all but one here and there in tens of thousands the grown-ups take it away. It is horrible theft.

The Vegetable Garden

By WALTER BIRCH

Altho the rains have more or less saved the day for growing crops, the ground is cold and the weather rather backward for the time of year, so there is ample time for those who have not yet started a vegetable garden to do so now. The time is just about right to plant your potatoes. Put in a few rows at intervals of about two weeks and you can have them ready to dig all through the summer. Set out a good supply of cabbage and cauliflower plants, putting them in the ground up to the first leaf, and if you have not already planted rhubarb get 3 or 4 good strong roots started. Tomato and pepper plants can also go in. Don't be afraid to plant the tomatoes good and deep, at least half way up the stalk. Get in another planting of peas, the Blue Bantam are a quick growing dwarf variety, and very prolific. Beans can also go in now. For pole beans the old reliable Kentucky Wonder are hard to beat, and for bush the Stringless Green Pod and Golden Wax. Towards the end of the month plant your melons and squash. For a water melon use the Black Seeded Chilian and for a musk melon try the Pineapple, Tip Top or Honey Dew. The vegetable Marrow Squash is of good size and fine flavor, or if you are crowded for room try the White Bush Scalloped Squash. Make fresh plantings of all the smaller seed, such as turnips, beets, carrots, radish, lettuce, spinach, etc.

If you have not already spaded and manured your ground with a plentiful supply of well rotted barn yard manure, use a little commercial fertilizer raked in along the rows of vegetables. This will be more quickly available for your plants, and can be supplemented by spreading some manure on the surface between your plants, which can be gradually worked into the soil by hoeing and irrigating, in the usual course of looking after your garden.

Don't forget to plant some sweet corn. Golden Bantam is a good early variety to be followed by Oregon Evergreen.

One of the fruits still attracting a great deal of attention on account of its value as a food and the high price it brings, is the Avocado. It is a handsome evergreen tree bearing fruits weighing from half a pound to over one pound in weight. Some varieties begin to bear two years from time of planting. The fruit is pear-shaped and is rich in protein and fat, and is used in different ways, sliced and eaten with bread or fixed up as a salad, etc. When picked at the right time and kept a few days, it is very delicious. The fruits are now selling in San Diego for from 75c to $1.50 each.

March is a capital month to plant, and the care required for the tree is similar to that for orange or lemon.

The Lath House

A. D. Robinson

I HAVE spent most of the day in the lathhouse, realizing that I am two weeks late in my clean up; in consequence many new fronds on ferns, particularly Pteris, have to be sacrificed in the annual haircut. I have before insisted on the necessity of a very vigorous cutting of fronds at this season, not only to get a fresh appearance but to control the scale which now is on the old frond stalks. The finer Pteris, when they make goodsized specimens, have so many fronds that grow so close together that it is almost impossible to sort out the good from the bad and even those that appear presentable now will look a trifle motheaten when contrasted with the new ones so a close haircut is the best policy. Our native Woodwardia, too, should have all fronds removed as they will not carry over a season without showing bleached streaks and they take so much room anyhow. Another clean shave proposition is the Christmas fern or Holly perhaps, Cyrtonium Falcatum. In fact it is sound policy to cut back most ferns and other lathhouse growth. Begonias are commonly allowed to run very weedy and we have the continuous spectacle of long stalks with a few leaves and a bloom at the top. In spite of the many congratulations I have received on the fine rains produced by the last number of this magazine I spent most of the morning watering in the lathhouse as potted growths and baskets were suffering for the want of moisture and the ground was decidedly dry. I am not educated to figures in the matter of rainfall. I still adhere to the custom of feeling the soil instead of reading the rain gauge.

It is just beginning to rain again.

The comparative dryness of the winter has undoubtedly suited the begonias, for they have retained their leaves unusually well and they are evidently making ready to bloom, and in fact general indications point to an early lathhouse season though there is plenty of time for a real unpleasant spell. This would urge that the lathhouse annual housecleaning be not put off. As before stated it should consist of a real pruning not only of spent growths, but of those that will be shortly in that class. Don't try and make a show place of the lathhouse now. Cut it till its ribs show and make it offensive to the nostrils with fertilizer. It is a good time to move ferns and any deciduous shrub, but too early for begonias, which prefer to travel in warmer weather.

In speaking of cutting back ferns the Asplenium Bulbifarum, the one that sprouts little plants on old fronds, is an exception; so of course are the tree ferns, and by the way, Cibotium Schedei seems to have liked this brand of winter. One in a box has flourished amazingly.

Every lathhouse, with a few shining exceptions among which latter I don't number my own, accumulate with age what are practically waste spaces because they are filled with just things. I don't despise any kind of a growth, even admiring some weeds, but lathhouse space is valuable and now is the time to look after these odd corners, clear them out, renew the soil and put in worthwhile things.

One of the greatest of all pests in a lathhouse are roots from trees outside getting in and practically preempting most of the space. With small houses this trouble could be largely controlled by putting down a concrete wall. Two feet would catch every root in my case, and it would be quite inexpensive, in fact I strongly urge any one projecting the building of a lathhouse to set it on a concrete wall of this kind. I shall surely try the experiment when I have done the other billion things I have in mind. There is another suggestion for future lathhouses and that is to make all beds small and sunken so that they can be flooded. Almost all lathhouses suffer from getting water in too small doses, only a very sandy soil can be wet down by a hand sprinkling and if it be not so wetted root action is apt to come up instead of going down and the plants are teased to death, a sort of twenty course meal with never a chance to chew anything. If to these sunken beds be added a mulch, conditions will be ideal for most things. As to this mulch which has usually been condemned and removed as unsightly it could be acceptably replaced in such cases by a mossy growth, such as Lycopodium, which has also wintered wonderfully. This Lycopodium will not interfere with strong growths as it roots with the finest little feeders and only a small depth; further, it only grows up at most a couple of inches.

All this writing I am thinking tuberous begonias but know they should not be started up for lathhouse use till the end of March. However they must be planned for. The tuberous begonia loses most of its effect by being planted in the ground at one's feet. I never saw a good double that grew up eighteen inches which means that if it is in the ground all its admirers do obeisance and prac-

tically crawl in front of it. The finer the bloom the more likely it is to hang its head so that to be appreciated a finger must be gently put under its chin and the beautiful face raised. This went on all the season last year with some wonderful double reds and a small neighbof was often present with her Mamma, then she came without Mamma and did as Mamma did, with the result that she raped some gorgeous blooms. All this to say to you get your tuberous up. They do their best potted. Probably with pots placed on a bench, sanded an inch or so, and kept damp they would carry on to beat the band. Though we now have a strain specially developed for hanging baskets the ordinary ones do very well in them. They love good drainage; in fact, will quickly rot without it and should be potted in a coarse mixture of leafmold and sand, and little bone meal will help.

Association's March Meeting

THE March meeting of the Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marston on the evening of March 18. As this is the time when all should be actively interested in the Annual Rose Show, the main discussions of the evening tended in the direction of the interests of that event. It was decided to hold the exhibit on the afternoons of April twenty-sixth and April twenty-seventh in the California building. It is hoped that there will be a great deal of enthusiasm this year, that many people and their neighbors will exhibit not only roses, but any choice blooms or growths.

Mr. Robinson, in his usual magnetic manner, gave the main talk of the evening. Among his many enthusiasms is the rose enthusiasm, backed by experience and a practical knowledge of what this locality and climate can produce. He stated that as all planting should have been done long ago, it was needless to deal with that phase. However, when a bush with bare roots has been transplanted, the whole root system has been interfered with, so the slower a plant is in coming into bud the better. Do not force into early blooming. If we wish good blooms for the rose show, we must flood our plants now. A rose bush should have its head warm and its feet cool. Unless the deep earth is moist, the roots of the plant will seek the surface soil for what little moisture there is to be had, and will find warm conditions instead of cool. Our rains so far have given only surface moisture. Therefore we must provide moisture three feet deep if possible. Sprinkling will not do this. Good flooding of sunken beds is the only way. The earth around the roots must be cultivated and loosened. The many small buds should be rubbed off, so that each plant will yield only a few blooms, but each bloom perfect. For the rose show we want large single blooms, not long sprays of many blossoms, which soon wilt.

We can grow only a limited variety of roses here. These are mostly the tea roses with delicate odors, not the heavily perfumed roses of the east. The Los Angeles rose grows very luxuriantly here. The Cochets have lost some of their former popularity, as has the Juliet. But in Mr. Robinson's opinion, nothing can excel the General McArthur, which has brought him many prizes. He thinks a fine bed of these is very choice. He would have us remember that "Quality" should be the watchword for the Rose Show. It is better to concentrate on one variety, or even on one bloom, to watch over it, mature it, and bring it forth perfect. We should emulate the Japanese in their method of selecting the right rose, the right vase and the right environment for the two.

In conclusion, Mr. Robinson maintains that we should all be enthusiastic about rose culture in the same degree as we are about golf or bridge or any hobby, and upon meeting a friend we should immediately compare rose growth experiences.

New Crops for California

Special crops are needed for conditions near the coast of California and in the mountain district, where the weather remains cool at all seasons and many crops fail to grow or to reach normal maturity, and the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments with a number of plants, many of which have been imported for this purpose. Special interest attaches to the possibility of securing varieties of potatoes and other root crops from the high table lands of South America, which are able to grow under conditions of low temperature. Numerous other food crops, fruits, and useful trees that grow successfully in the cooler mountain regions of South America are being studied to determine their possibilities of use in California. Among these are varieties of Indian corn from the cool table lands of Peru, including the remarkable large-seeded Cuzco type of maize.

Seasonable Suggestions for End of March and April [*By F. A. Brode*]

This time of the year is perhaps the most favorable for the man with a modest equipment, that is to say those that are not fortunate enough to own a heated plant.

The propagation by cuttings should be taken up at once, where it has not been done earlier, as cuttings will do best before the hot summer weather arrives. After choosing a sheltered location, a sand bed should be made (on small places a hollow box or two filed with sand and tamped down firmly will answer) fenced around with burlap or cheese cloth and a top made out of the same materials, that can be removed at will. The closing of the propagation bed is necessary to keep out the winds and the light during the hottest part of the day. After watering the bed or box well down the bed is ready for the cuttings. A cutting is prepared by taking a young shoot off the mother plant and cutting just below an eye (the base of a leaf) leaving the cutting generally from 2 to 3 inches long. Then remove the lower leaves of the cutting by the aid of the knife, so as not to tear the leaves off and if the top leaves are long they also should be shortened by pruning them down to about half. The cuttings should then be carefully planted in the sand bed, about 1 inch deep, taking care not to injure the cut of the cutting and watering abundantly so to be sure that the sand is washed well around the base of every cutting. Care must be taken that all cuttings are planted firmly, as loosly planted cuttings dry out and only a small percentage will grow. By taking reasonable care an 80-90% result can be expected. The first few days close attention should be paid to shading, but after that the shade may be gradually removed; at first only early in the morning and late afternoon, lengthening the periods of exposure to direct sunlight daily until at the end of three or four weeks no more shading is required. Never allow a propagation bed to become dry and a light spraying during the mornings of fine days will be found very refreshing to the cuttings. The majority of cuttings should then be rooted and ready for transplanting. A little shading for a few days after transplanting is very beneficial. This article, of course, means only propagation by soft wood cuttings and not dormant cuttings, which should have been made during winter.

I will now name only the principal plants that should now be propagated by the previous described method. They are lobelias, salvias, dahlias, ageratum, heliotrope, phlox, coleus, marguerites, petunias, begonias, veronicas, solanum, sanbolina, diosmas, fuchsias, cupheas, ivy, penstemon, gazanias, achyranthes and chrysanthemums. As chrysanthemums are perhaps the chief item for March and April propagation a few suggestions may not come amiss. The chrysanthemum cuttings are taken from the new shoots that grow around the base of the old stem. By pulling up these shoots it will be found that many have a rizome-like root with many fine roots. There is the temptation to plant this shoot as "already rooted", which is what I wish to warn about. The shoot, so planted will make suckers from the base during its whole summer growth, as the rizome has numerous eyes and will make itself a perfect nuisance. Therefore it is strongly advisable to cut these shoots below the base of a leaf and root them in the propagation bed. Chrysanthemums are very easy rooters, and should be seen much more in our gardens. Perhaps the reason they are not, is the belief that extreme skill is necessary to produce them, which may be true of exhibition blooms of large size, but as there are undoubtedly many beautiful things where size cuts no figure, there is also no reason to let this stand in the way of chrysanthemum growing, especially in regards to Anemone and Pompon types. With these Anemone and Pompons it is only necessary to pinch them back occasionally, so as to make a fine, bushy plant. There is no "taking of bud" and disbudding required. Many of the other varieties make also fine plants for garden or cut without disbudding.

The propagation by seeding must not be lost sight of during April, as with increasing warm weather the seeds of many plants germinate freely. Tree and shrub seeds do well in April and are best seeded in shallow boxes and transplanted into pots or cans before they become too large in the seed flats. It is also time to seed asters and zinnias, both the large flowered zinnias and the very effective Lilliput varieties. Helianthus (sunflowers) marigolds, phlox drummondii, celosias, amaranthus, linium and salvias, both the reds and the blue "salvia patens," are also good to seed now.

For the lathhouse I may recommend the seeding out of primula, cinerarias and begonias.

Rose Show, April 26 and 27

Back to the Garden

By GUY KEENE

NOW that the war is over, home folks can again give thought to home duties without feeling that they are lacking in patriotism, or neglecting the one great issue of winning the fight.

One of the home duties is the care of the garden. There can be no real homey home without flowers, and green vines, and shrubs, and trees, and perhaps a fruit tree or two. Likewise there can be no real old-fashioned home-cooked dinner without some of the real old-fashioned home-grown vegetables to work with.

You can't have flowers and vegetables without the spading up of soil, the application of fertilizer, the planting of seed or plants, the watering and cultivating, all in the right way and at the right time.

These thoughts lead us directly to another home duty, a whole-hearted support of the one society which has for years devoted its whole energy to the betterment of the home gardens—The San Diego Floral Association.

During the war, the usual activities have given place to other duties which had more of a direct bearing on the march to victory. To be sure the association has preached "War Garden" and has told how, and when, and what to plant, but also they have branched out in ways that hid the primary activities for the time being.

It is now time to renew our allegiance to the Floral Association and help it to carry on its much-needed lines of work. The first need is to gather together once a month for a consultation and exchange of experiences and suggestions. This may be done at the regular meetings of the society, which are held on the third Tuesday evening of each month, at places designated in the daily press and in this magazine, which aims to give several meeting places in advance, so that you may have ample notice. Mr. Stephen Connell, the president, has given very unselfishly of his time and effort to keep the association going during the trying times of the past, and he has been ably assisted by Miss Alice Greer, secretary. The ever-faithful Miss Sessions has done more than her share of the work which should be divided among many members.

There are a lot of you garden lovers who could and should be of great help, not only to the association, but also through the association, to many individuals who are less experienced in gardening. Likewise you could be of great help to this magazine, by contributing to its columns. Do you know why we are late with our publication? Most always it is because we have great trouble in getting enough matter of the right sort to fill its columns. To be sure we could take the office shears and fill it in thirty minutes, but the Garden's reputation hasn't been built up in that way. It has made a place for itself because such people as Alfred D. Robinson, Miss Kate Sessions, Miss Mary Matthews, Walter Birch, John Morley,, G. L. Fleming, G. R. Gorton, L. A. Blochman, Mrs. Frank Waite, F. A. Bode, yes, and P. D. Barnhart of Los Angeles, and others, have filled it with original articles, born of their own experiences, and told in their own way.

Another rose show time is coming and we should all plan now to make it the best ever. This month Mr. Bode tells you how to prune your bushes to get the best results, and each month up to show time will be articles by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bode, and others, perhaps, giving you suggestions, advice and warnings, which, if heeded, will produce blooms of which you may well be proud.

The San Diego Floral Association needs a reconsecration of all of its members to the task of making of this city and county the real garden spot of California.

Even though the war IS over, there are sick soldier boys in the base hospital at Camp Kearny whose lives are brightened each week by the flowers sent out by the Floral Association. The committee in charge of this work has been very faithful during the past year, and several members have been quite faithful in bringing in flowers, but often the gift would have been very small indeed had it not been for the flowers contributed without fail from Balboa Park and from Miss Rainford's Flower Shop. Others outside the association have been generous with their blooms, so that the amounts sent out have averaged pretty well, but when we stop to think of the number of members in this association, it would seem that the weekly number of boxes could easily have been doubled if we had each done our share. And by the way, large pasteboard boxes are VERY acceptable, as Mrs. Greer has about exhausted her sources of supply.

If you would just promise yourself that YOU would take some flowers each Thursday before 11 a. m. down to the S. D. & Ariz. Ry. office, First and Broadway, for a month at least, and then KEEP that promise, you would be doing some real association work.

Rose Show, April 26 and 27

The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Stephen Connell, President
John Morley, Vice-President
L. A. Blochman, Treasurer
Miss Alice M. Greer, Secretary
Miss A. M. Rainford, Miss K. O. Sessions
A. D. Robinson, Guy L. Fleming

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

Subscription, $1.00 per year

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$10.00	Half Page,	$5.00
Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of each Month

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

MONTHLY MEETINGS

April, Stephen Connell, 1877 Lyndon Road.
May, Miss Alice Lee, 3564 Seventh St.

NOTE—Tho this is the January Garden the advice is for April.

FEBRUARY MEETING

The February meeting of the Association was rather a departure from the usual form of monthly meetings, inasmuch as we were honored by having with us a woman of national reputation, Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Michigan, who is president of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association. The Francis Parker School, amidst its ideal surroundings, cordially threw open its doors for the gathering. We were shown many attractive lantern slides of Mrs. King's garden, surrounding her home, "Orchard House", so named on account of the old apple orchard out of which the garden was cut. The speaker remarked that she felt as if she were "carrying coals to Newcastle" in speaking to a Southern California audience about color in gardens. However, we noticed that the more eastern climate loaned itself to the very successful growing of wonderful bulbs, not suitable to Southern California growth. She has made a point of grouping colors and styles of foliage, so that her beds produce a most pleasing effect. Her vistas of arches, over which crept delicate ramblers, of an inviting tea house, of pools, of gay beds of tulips, dancing under apple trees in bloom, of crocuses, of banks of forget-me-nots, made us feel as if we were veritably wandering here and there amongst the blooms, all vying with each other to produce the most pleasing color effect and delight us with their fragrance.

"Orchard House" garden must surely express Thomas Brown's sentiments:

"A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot,
Fringed pool,
Ferned grot—
The veriest school of peace;"

Mrs. King concluded the evening's talk by giving a detailed account of the work of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, telling of the active part it has taken in war work, of the many types of employment for women represented, of the scholarships granted, of the extensive employment bureau, of its publications, and of its altogther useful and helpful nature. Mrs. King is busy on the Pacificc coast, endeavoring to establish branches in California, where a large field in connection with agriculture and gardening for women is quickly developing.

The following note accompanied a check: California Garden:

I notice by the date on my magazine that I am nearly a year behind with my subscription. The rain making is working so well I wish to encourage it in every day I can!

W. V. NICHOLS,
Oceanside.

Developing Better Home-Grown Bulbs

To determine the practicability of successfully growing flowering bulbs and to do the work at a cost which will enable the industry to thrive in this country in competition with imported stock of similar character, experiments are being undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture at a bulb farm which it maintains at Bellingham, Washington. Besides the work at Bellingham, some species are tested at two points in California. At the Bellingham Station, from 5 to 7 acres are annually devoted to bulb growing, and so far several species of commercial bulbs have responded so well that the stock produced has proved superior to the imported stock of the same species. In the fall of 1917 a carload of bulbs grown at the Bellingham gardens was shipped east and constituted the supply of this class of bulbs used in the congressional seed distribution. This car of bulbs was the first full carload of domestic grown bulbs ever shipped across the continent. Last fall another full carload of similar stock was sent East for the same purpose.

DEPARTMENTIZED SERVICE

INTERESTED—HELPFUL—PERSONAL SERVICE

Commercial .·. Savings .·. Trust
Safe Deposit .·. Bond

Southern Trust & Commerce Bank

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS *FOURTH AND BROADWAY*

PANSY PLANTS

Beautiful "*baby faces*" grown from *Steele's Selected Mastodon Pansy* seed. .·. Large, healthy plants; each one in bloom. The most *exquisite colors* to select from. *A bed of pansies is a joy for many months.*

HARRIS SEED CO.
SIXTH STREET, *near E*
"RESULTS COUNT—WE GET THEM"

Don't Fail to Make an Exhibit at

The Rose Show (*California Building*)

Saturday and Sunday, April 26th and 27th

The Elite Printing Company

Nine Forty-Five Seventh Street
San Diego, California

Phone, Main 584

Particular Printers

With Us Again--

KODAK DAYS!

¶ For Superior results in developing and finishing, for which you pay no more than you would elsewhere, why just bring your films to the

Harold A. Taylor Company

113 Sixth Street, San Diego

Howard & Smith

Corner Ninth and Olive Streets
Los Angeles, California

Phone Home F 4592 *Sunset Main 1745*

GROWERS OF

Roses
Conifers
Palms

Amaryllis and
Tuberous
Rooted
Plants

In large quantities and great variety
Send for Catalogs

Nurseries at Montebello, California